

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>OX</p> <p>The sulfuric acid industry of Germany. N. P. Sazonov, Skil and G. L. Nemchik. <i>J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)</i> 1934, No. 9, 69-70.</p> <p>H. M. Leicester</p> <p>18</p>																										<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p> <p>PERIODIC TABLE</p>																									
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1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>ca</p> <p>Removal of hydrogen sulfide and other impurities from natural, cracking, or similar gases. N. P. Sosnitskiy and D. V. Adamovich. U.S.S.R. 65,831; Feb. 28, 1976. H₂S and other impurities are removed by passing the gas through absorbents; this is followed by 2-stage desorption. The steam-gas mixt. obtained in the second stage of desorption is used as heating medium for the first stage of desorption. VI. Uch.</p>																										21																									
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1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									

GURVICH, V.L. ; SOSNOVSKIY, N.P.

[Selective solvents in petroleum refining] Izbiratel'nye rastvoriteli v pererabotke nefiti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 319 p.

(MLRA 6:9)

(Petroleum--Refining)

SOV/137-58-10-20378

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sosnovskiy, N. P.

TITLE: Gold-bearing Ores of the im. Matrosov Occurrence (Zolotosoderzhashchiye rudy mestorozhdeniya im. Matrosova)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. Magadansk. n.-i. in-ta -I M-va tsvetn. metallurgii SSSR, 1956, division 4, Nr 17, 28 pp, ill.

ABSTRACT: At the im. Matrosov occurrence, the nature of the Au mineralization and the properties of the Au and the ores themselves necessitate separation of coarse and free Au at the outset by gravitation, followed by flotation of the fine and fixed Au. The final processes in Au separation are internal amalgamation of gravitation concentrates and cyanidation of the flotation concentrates together with the internal amalgamation tailings. Before cyanidation the material is comminuted to 0.1 mm, yielding >90% of 0.074 mm undersize. The total recovery of Au from the ore is >92%. Further investigations will be needed to investigate desliming of the ore and gravitation tailings (there being up to 0.4-0.6 g Au per ton of slimes). It is necessary to study the engineering and economic advisability of roasting before

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-20378

Gold-bearing Ores of the im. Matrosov Occurrence

cyanidation. To improve the engineering performance indices of the im. Matrosov Mill, it is recommended that the gravitational process be regulated for maximum Au recovery, and that the scale of flotation, filtration, and dewatering be increased. It is recommended that addition of kerosene be introduced in the internal amalgamation of the concentrates to prevent losses of Hg due to pumice treatment, and to take the amalgamation of the flotation concentrates out of the cyanidation department. Bibliography: 30 references.

M. M.

1. Gold ores--Properties
2. Gold--Separation
3. Gold ores--Flotation

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-18292

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sosnovskiy, N. P.

TITLE: Flotation of Cassiterite From the Ores of the Deposits in the Northeast of the USSR (Flotatsiya kassiterita iz rud mestorozhdeniy Severno-Vostoka SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. Magadansk. n. -i. in-ta--l M-va tsvetn. metallurgii SSSR, 1957, division 4, Nr 23, 67 pp, ill.

ABSTRACT: The effect of collectors on the process of flotation (F) of various Sn ores, and also that of the depressants and the activators is examined in detail. The effect of the initial Sn content on the results of F is demonstrated. Data are given on the optimum practice of F, its technological characteristics, the methods of finishing of the concentrates, and the prospects for perfecting the F of cassiterite. F systems for various types of ores are recommended. Bibliography: 92 references.

1. Tin ores--Flotation 2. Tin dioxide--Separation

I. M.

Card 1/1

SOSNOVSKIY, Nikolay Pavlovich; KAZURINA, Nadezhda Mikhaylovna; SHILO,
N.A., otv.red.; POTEKIN, S.V., zam.otv.red.; ALEKSANDROV, P.P.,
red.; KUZNETSOV, G.G., red.; MATSUYEV, L.P., red.; MUZHIDIN, I.I.,
red.; FIRSOV, L.V., red.; FOMENKO, T.G., red.; SHAKHNAROVICH, L.A.,
red.

[Treatment of hard to concentrate tin-tungsten ores] Obrabotka
trudnoobogatimoi olovianno-vol'framovoi fudy. Magadan, 1958. 26 p.
(Magadan, Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zolota i
redkikh metallov. Trudy. Obogashchenie i metallurgiya, no.28).
(MIRA 13:4)

(Tin ores) (Tungsten ores) (Ore dressing)

SOSNOVSKIY, N.P.

Checking and repairing electric meters. Izv. tekhn. no.9:
42-43 S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SOSNOVSKIY, O.G. [Sosnovs'kiy, O.H.]

Some minor problems with the work of the central regional pharmacies.
Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:67-68 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Sumskim aptekoupravleniya.
(DRUGSTORES)

SOSNOVSKIY, F. A.

"An Outline of History of Technology of Shape Casting of Light Alloys in Aircraft Construction." Min. Higher Education USSR, Moscow Aviation Technology Inst., Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

SOSNOVSKIY, P. I.

^E
FISHARIN, V. YA. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences) and BERSSONOVA, O. F. (Omsk Scientific Research Veterinary Institute) and SOSNOVSKIY, P. I. (Chief veterinarian, Nazyvayev, rayon, Omsk oblast.) An experiment in ridding farms of epizootic equine lymphangitis.

So: Veterinariya; 23; 7; July 1946; Uncl.
TABCON

SOSNOVSKIY, R. I.

Selecting the system of indirect regulation of the quality of
the groundwood produced by the grinder. Trudy VNIIB no.47:
151-159 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Woodpulp)

SOSENOVSKIY, S., kand. med. nauk

Campaign against cotton dust. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.20:39
0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SHAMSON, Anatoliy Samuilevich; PIRGACH, Nikolay Soloveyevich;
SOSNOVSKIY, R.I., red.

[Automatic control of the pressure boxes of high-speed
papermaking machines] Avtomatizatsiya napornykh iashchikov
bystrokhodnykh bumagodelatel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Lesnaia
promyshlennost', 1965. 101 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SOSNOVSKIY, S. I.

"The Efficiency of Cyclones with Water Films for Trapping Cotton Dust in Cotton Cleaning Plants," Gig. i San., No. 11, 1949. Mbr., Uzbek Sci. Res. Sanitation Inst., -cl949-Mbr., Central Sci. Res. Cotton Inst., -cl949-.

SOSNOVSKIY, S. I. and KOVAZHENKO, A. F.

"Hygienic Efficiency of a Water-Film Ventilating System for Removal of Dust in Cotton Mills," Gig. i San., No 11, pp 29-33, Moscow 1949.

SOSNOVSKIY, S.I.; KHAKIMOV, D.Kh.

Method of examination of air pollution in work with farming machines. Gig. i san. no.11:48-49 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kafedry "Traktory i avtomobili" Tashkentetskogo instituta inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva I Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

air pollution exam. in work with farming machines)

(AIR POLLUTION

dust content determ. in work with farming machines)

(DUST, determination

air in work with farming machines)

(AGRICULTURE

work with farming machines, determ. of dust in air)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Pesticides

I-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12439

Author : Kel'bert D.L., Sosnovskiy S.I., Lyubetskiy Kh.Z.

Inst : Tashkent Textile Institute

Title : Toxicity of Granosan Treatment of Cotton Seed

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch.-issled. rabot Tashkentsk. tekstil'n. in-ta,
1955, No 2, 31-39

Abstract : A study was made of labor conditions of workers who treat
cotton seed intended for sowing with granosan at three
cotton ginning plants in Uzbekistan. Recommendations
are made on improvements of sanitary conditions of the
work.

Card 1/1

- 49 -

SHRAYBER, L.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SOSNOVSKIY, S.I.

Cases of acute diseases of the respiratory tract in workers of
cotton-cleaning and cotton oil plants. Terap. arkh. 27 no.6:62-65
'55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(FUNGUS DISEASES,
lungs, in cotton workers)
(LUNGS, diseases,
fungus dis. in cotton workers)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
fungus dis. of lungs in cotton workers)

GOLOSNIKOV, G. I., MELNIK, YE. M., SHAYDAR, I. B., POLON, YA. F.

"Problems of labor hygiene in the cotton purifying and cotton oil industry."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

SOSNOVSKIY, S.I., kand.med.nauk; KHADZHI-MURAT, R.Z., nauchnyy sotrudnik

On causes of dust in cotton gins. Gig.i san. 26 no.3:94-96 Mr
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz Ukbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny.
(DUST) (COTTON GINS AND GINNING—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SMETANIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; SOSNOVSKIY, Serafim Il'ich; YUSUPOV, Karim
Yusupovich; TRET'YAKOVA, N.M., red.; TSAY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Work hygiene and occupational diseases in various types of
industry in Uzbekistan] Gigiena truda i professional'nye zabo-
levaniia v otchel'nykh vidakh promyshlennosti Uzbekistana.
Tashkent, Medgiz UzSSR, 1962. 128 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(UZBEKISTAN--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

SOSNOVSKIY, V.

New policy for planning and financing the economic operations of the union republics and tasks of financial agencies. FinSSSR 16 no.8:11-16 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Pervyy zamestitel' ministra finansov RSFSR (Finance)

LENKOVA, G.A.; LOKHMATOV, A.I.; SOSNOVSKIY, V.I.

Autocollimator with photoelectric recording. Izv. tekhn. no.8:
20-21 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AVAKOV, S.A., inzh.; MORDVINTSEV, M.N., inzh.; PROZOROVSKIY, V.N., inzh.;
SOSNOVSKIY, V.K., inzh.; YASTREBOV, N.A., inzh.

Experimental and model plants in the food industry. Mekh.1
avtom.proizv. 16 no.4:2-6 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Food industry)

SOSNOVSKIY, V.K. [Sosnovs'kiy, V.K.]

Changes in arterial pressure, pulse and capillaries in bronchial asthma in children during and after labored breathing.
Pediat. akush. ginek. no.3:16-18 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra gospiatal'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. N.I.Korol'ova)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent S.I.
Georgiyevskiy [Heorhiievs'kiy, S.I.]).

L 26642-65 EPA/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/T/EWP(f)
Pr-4/Pr-4/Paa-4 WW/DJ/JD
ACCESSION NR: AT4049522

S/2917/64/000/282/0048/0059

AUTHOR: Mitrofanov, I. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sosnovskiy, V. M.
(Engineer)

45
36
BT1

TITLE: Results of laboratory tests of a 3,500 h.p. gas turbine engine ¹³

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no. 282, 1964. Rezul'taty issledovaniy gazoturboboza G1-01 i lokomotivnykh gazoturbinnnykh dvigateley (Results of research on the gas turbine locomotive G1-01 and locomotive gas turbine engines), 48-59

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, gas turbine engine, gas turbine compressor, gas turbine testing, locomotive turbocompressor

ABSTRACT: In December, 1957, the Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod (Kolomna Diesel Plant) manufactured the first 3,500 h.p. gas turbine engine for transportation use. The TsAGI and the Kolomna plant then tested all the assemblies in the laboratory. Engine No. 1 was equipped with slide bearings, and the compressor showed stable results at all speeds, except for starting speeds of 2,000-3,000 rpm. Two other gas turbines (No. 2 and No. 3) were built in 1958 and 1959 with ball and roller bearings, respectively. All tests, in the laboratory and on the gas-turbine locomotive, used manual fuel feed without

Card 1/3

L 26642-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049522

a fuel adjusting system. Improvement of valve design lowered the required pressure in the first stage from 10 to 5-6 kg/cm², and decreased the ignition time to 2-3 sec., while the maximum temperature in front of the turbine was not over 650C at speeds of 1,500-2,000 rpm. The tests established the following starting parameters: the inlet return-circuit rig was set at 20 degrees on the graduated circle; the air exhaust valves after the 6th stage were opened; ignition was set 10-15 sec. before the beginning of fuel feed into the chamber; fuel pressure in the 1st stage nozzles was 5.2-6 kg/cm² at the time of ignition; fuel supply was set at 1,500 rpm; the air exhaust valve behind the compressor was closed at 3,000-3,500 rpm; the starting diesel engine was stopped at 4,500-5,000 rpm; the air exhaust valves after the 6th stage were closed at 5,700-6,000 rpm; the inlet return-circuit rig was set at zero on the graduated circle at 7,000-7,200 rpm. The duration of starting was 5 minutes. A second problem encountered was vibration. The amplitude increased from 20 to 100 microns, caused by misalignment of the compressor, turbine and reducing gear shafts while the engine was running; increasing imbalance of the compressor and turbine rotors; and temperature deformation of the turbine housing. Besides, lubricant leakage was detected. This was eliminated by designing a solid bearing housing. Thermal deformation was equalized by a vertical

Card 2/3

L 26642-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049522

split surface in the turbine housing. The gas turbine rested on three points on the locomotive frame. The design of labyrinth packing was also improved. Due to the inaccuracies of production, several deficiencies were noted in the gas turbine: misalignment of parts and unstable engine starting. As a result of these tests, a second modification of the gas turbine was designed (gas turbine engines, No. 4 and No. 5). Here, the rigidity of the compressor and turbine housings was increased, vibration was lowered, and the bearing temperature did not exceed 110C for normal operation of the cooling system. Slide bearings showed better results than ball and roller bearings. Thus, a stable single-shaft gas turbine engine was created for electric drives of 3,500 h.p. and 18.75% efficiency, and gas temperatures of 727C before the engine, as well as speeds of 8,500 rpm. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SOSNOVSKIY, Vladimir Petrovich; YAKIMOVA, A.R., red.; NEZVANOVA,
A.A., red.

[Finishing work in housing construction] Otdelochnye raboty
v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Ioshkar-Ola, Mariiskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1963. 62 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034915

S/0181/64/006/005/1369/1374

AUTHORS: Nitts, V. V.; Papulova, Z. G.; Sosnovskaya, I.; Sosnovskiy, Ye.

TITLE: Structure investigation by neutron diffraction on a fast pulse reactor

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1369-1374

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, crystal structure, fast pulse reactor, oxygen parameter, reactor IBR

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the applicability of a fast pulse reactor IBR, as used at the Laboratoriya neytronnoy fiziki Ob'yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy (Laboratory of Neutron Physics of the United Institute of Nuclear Studies) for structural studies of crystals. The average power of the instrument is 1 kv, and a beam of incident white light is employed. The energy spectrum of neutrons scattered at the incident angle was measured according to transit time. The technique gave high intensity and low background. Neutron diffraction spectra were obtained for powdered samples of Al, Zn, and ZnO. The results show that great precision may be obtained for structural analysis. By this method it was found that the oxygen parameter of ZnO is 0.374 (a refinement of the value previously

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034915

taken, 0.375, the average of 0.360 and 0.390). In comparison with the standard powder method using a water-cooled, water-moderated reactor of 2000 kv, the fast pulse reactor shows considerable gain in time of measurement (because of the high intensity and low background). "The authors thank P. L. Shapiro for proposing the topic and for his useful discussions. They also thank B. Buras for scientific consultation and S. Naby*vants and V. V. Golikov for their aid in the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennv*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy, Dubna (United Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 18Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

S/128/60/000/004/003/006
A104/A133

AUTHORS: Chernyy, A. A., and Sosnovskiy, Ye. D.

TITLE: Cupola with conical shaft

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1960, 13-15

TEXT: The authors describe a cupola with conical shaft, designed by them in 1957, installed at the Penzenskiy kompressorный завод (Penza Compressor Plant) and patented under the no. 115334. The cylindrical shaft of a furnace was given a conic shape (Fig. 1). The new design proved highly economical and efficient. A brief description on its construction is given. A special feature are the four tuyères (3) placed 500 mm above the smelting region and supplying oxygen through a check valve. The basic dimensions and characteristics of the cupola were calculated analogous to conventional cylindrical cupolas. The actual dimensions differ considerably from the estimates, through productivity calculations coincide with the actual results. With a diameter of 1,200 mm the cupola smelts 8.5 ton/hour cast iron. The air blast pressure was increased by connecting in series two centrifugal ББА-11 (VVD-11) ventilators. Figure 2 shows the stage-shaped lining of the

Card 1/4

S/128/60/000/004/003/006
A104/A133

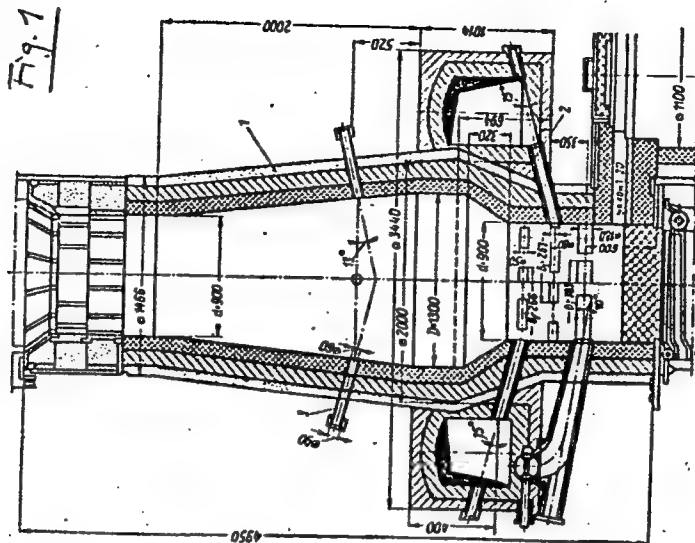
Cupola with conical shaft

cupola which proved superior to the lining of a cylindric cupola. Initial misgivings that the conical shaft would cause an uneven descent of the charge and disturb the smelting process proved completely unfounded. The productivity can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the weight of fuel and metal charges. The bed charge of a conical cupola requires 40% less coke than a cylindrical cupola of equal productivity. It is shown that by increasing the weight of metal charges from 650 to 1,000 kg the cupola productivity increases from 7.3 to 10.5 ton/hour. The cupola operates satisfactorily also at reduced air blast pressure but this decreases its productivity to 6.5 - 7 ton/hour. Because of the present shortage of oxygen smelting in the conical cupola is carried out without it. Experiments with compressed air and ventilators instead of oxygen were carried out. A 2 hours supply of compressed air at 4 atm accelerated the smelting but an analysis of slag revealed a strong oxidation of the metal (54% FeO + Fe₂O₃). Enrichment with oxygen at 1 - 1.5 atm resulted in a negligible oxidation of metal, higher temperature of the cast iron and increased productivity of the cupola (30%). Oxygen consumption was 72 m³/hour i.e. 12 m³/ton of liquid metal. The oxygen enrichment showed the best effect at full loading of the cupola. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/4

Cupola with conical shaft

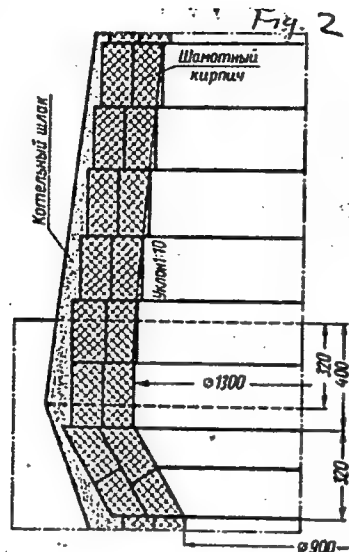
S/128/60/000/004/003/006
A104/A133



Card 3/4

Cupola with conical shaft

S/128/60/000/004/003/006
A104/A133



Card 4/4

KURBATSKIY, I.L.; USTINOV, A.I.; CHERNYI, A.A.; MURZIN, V.G.; SOSNOVSKIY,
Ye.D.; PAVLENKO, N.S.; KHILYUK, A.S.; RUSALKIN, V.A.

Making castings of high strength cast iron. Lit.proizv. no.9:6-9
S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Iron founding)

37635

S/076/62/036/005/010/013
B101/B110

11 131
AUTHORS:

Talakin, O. G., Akhanshchikova, L. A., Sosnovskiy, Ye. N.,
Pankratov, A. V., and Zercheninov, A. N.

TITLE: Heat of formation of fluonitrate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1962, 1065-1067

TEXT: The heat of formation of NO_3F was calorimetrically determined on the basis of the reaction $\text{NO}_3\text{F} + 2\text{KOH} = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{KF} + 0.5 \text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, the NO_3F being synthesized by bubbling F_2 through HNO_3 thus: $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{F}_2 = \text{HF} + \text{NO}_3\text{F}$. The HF was absorbed by KF, and NO_3F was condensed at -183°C . The heats (kcal/mole) of reaction between NO_3F and KOH ($Q_1 = 93.5 \pm 0.8$), between KF and KOH ($Q_3 = 3.35 \pm 0.011$), and between KNO_3 and KOH ($Q_4 = -5.93 \pm 0.023$) were measured with a calorimeter calibrated with KCl. From the system of equations which allows for this and the other side reactions of the process the heats of formation of gaseous and liquid NO_3F were calculated

Card 1/2

S/076/62/036/005/010/013
B101/B110

Heat of formation of fluonitrate

and found to be -4.2 ± 0.9 kcal/mole at 21°C and -4.2 ± 1.2 kcal/mole at -45.9°C , respectively. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Card 2/2

SOSNOVSKIY, Yu.A., inzh.; BONDAR', A.N., inzh.

Regulated electrical feedback. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.
no.3:14-16 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SOSNOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; MALYUGIN, V.D., inzh.; ZASHLYAPIN, Ye.D., inzh.

Remote control of ore-crushing and dressing plant. Mekh.i avtom.
proizv. 14 no.12:11-13 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Ore dressing) (Remote control)

SOSNOVSKIY, Yu. S., inzh.

Automatic control of the operation of ball mills in a closed cycle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:148-154 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Milling machinery) (Automatic control)

SOSNOVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; NEYMAN, G.G., inzh.

Equipment for continuous control of vibrations. Mekh. i avtom.
proizv. 15 no.6:39-40 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

SOSNOVISEV, A. A.

Sosnovtsev, A. A. "Vascularization of the vagus nerves," Trudy Kuybyshevsk.
gos. med. in-ta, Vol. I, 1948, p. 184-90

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

SOSNOVYY, F.I.

Automatic line for bottling still and semisweet wines. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:59-66 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR, Sektor spetsial'nogo
konstruktorskogo byuro upravleniye predpriyatiyami pishchevoy
tekhnologii (UPPT).

(Wine and wine making)

P/001/61/000/008/001/001
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Sosnowska, Alicja, Master Engineer

TITLE: Aluminum and its production in Poland. Indigenous raw material base

PERIODICAL: Horyzonty techniki, no. 8, 1961, 343

TEXT: Poland has no high-grade aluminum ore deposits but there are large deposits of low-grade ore and clay. Deposits of aluminiferous clay appear in the regions of Nowa Ruda, Turossów and Konin, where they form an overlay on extensive lignite deposits. For more than 10 years, an economical method of aluminum extraction from indigenous clay deposits has been sought. Pertinent research is being carried out by Professor Bretsznajder at the Politechnika Warszawska (Warsaw Polytechnic Institute) in Warsaw and a solution of the problem is in sight. According to Prof. Bretsznajder's method, the clay is treated with sulfuric acid and the aluminum compound thus obtained is hydrolyzed. The product, basic aluminum-ammonium sulfate, is calcined to yield aluminum oxide. Sulfuric acid used in the reaction

Card 1/2

Aluminum and its ...

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D001/D101

can be regenerated. Pilot production of aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) is already under way in Luboń near Poznań.

Card 2/2

MACIEJA, Jan, mgr.; SOSNOWSKA, Alicja, mgr., inz.

Influence of the addition of fly ashes, hydrated lime and cement on the properties of gypsum products. Cement wapno gips 16/26 no.8/9: 271-277 '61.

1. Katedra technologii Szkoły Głównej Planowania i Statystyki, Warszawa.

(Gypsum) (Lime) (Cement) (Fly ash)

Document 1
SOSNOWSKI, A.

Pneumatic transportation of solid materials, p. 18. CHEMIK, Katowice, Vol. 8, no.1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SOSNOWSKI, ANDRZEJ

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 9, September 1961,
pp 551-553.

Data: "A Case of Dictyocaulosis in an Ass at the Lodz Zoo."

Authors:

SOSNOWSKI, Andrzej, Zoological Garden (Ogrod Zoologiczny), Lodz?
SWIETLIKOWSKI, Marian, Department of Parasitology (Zaklad Parazy-
tologii), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk),
Warsaw; Director: Prof. Witold STEFANSKI, Br.

151

GPO 901643

3898

621.398.615.017.8 : 029.5

Hahn S., Sosnowski A. Improving the Efficiency of H. F. Oscillators.

„Polepszenie sprawności generatorów w.cz.”. (Praca Przem. Inst. Telekom. No. 13—14), Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 9 pp. 28 figs.

The authors discuss the possibility of improving the anode efficiency of class C operated H. F. oscillators by distorting the anode voltage by the 3rd and 5th harmonics of the fundamental frequency. The way to obtain an almost rectangular pulse of the anode current in an oscillator with self excitation is explained; this pulse contains a considerable quantity of the harmonics mentioned, introduced with proper phases. Improved oscillators were tested, giving approximately 15% greater efficiency. The anode efficiency of an oscillator with external excitation amounted, when class B operated, to some 81%. The output power of

an oscillator with improved efficiency was found to be limited by grid dissipation rather than by anode dissipation.

Sosnowski, T.

POLAND / Radiophysics

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9933

Author : Han, S., Sosnowski, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Modulator for Frequency Modulation Broadcast Transmitters

Orig Pub : Prace Przemysl. inst. telecomm. 1956, 7, No 19, 33-34

Abstract : The authors consider the problems in the construction of a modulator for fm transmitters in the range from 87.5 to 100 Mc. Two modulator circuits are described. The first circuit employs two series-connected modulators, while the second employs a two-channel push-pull modulator. This circuit is more complicated and was constructed for experimental purposes.

Card : 1/1

S. aureus, A.
PAKULA, Roman; RABCZYNSKA, Felicja; DOBRZANSKI, Wladyslaw, RYSIMONT, Irena; SOSNOWSKA, Alicja; BUDZYNOWSKA, Jozefa.

Antibiotic sensitivity of Staphylococcus isolated in various environments; role of hospital environment in spreading of resistant strains. Med.dow.mikrob. 7 no.4:399-407 1955.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny i Zakladu Mikrobiologii i Higieny Wydz. Farmaceutycznego A.M. w Warszawie.

(MICROCOCCLUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on, antibiotic resist., role of hosp. in spreading of resist. strains)

(ANTIBIOTICS, effects, on Micrococcus pyogenes, role of hosp. in spreading of resist. strains)

EYSYMONTT, Irena; SOSNOWSKA, Alicja; KIBALENKO, Teresa

Staphylococcus aureus infections at an obstetric clinic. Pediat.
polska 31 no.8:881-885 Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Polozniczej--Kier. doc. dr. med. J. Lesinski i z
Kliniki Niemowlecej--Kier. doc. dr. med. I. Bielicka, Instytutu
Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie, Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr. med.
Fr. Groer, Warszawa, Kasprzaka 17 IMiDz.

(MICROCOCAL INFECTIONS, epidemiology,
in obst. clinic (Pol))

BURAS, B.; LECIEJEWICZ, J.; NITC, W.; SOSNOWSKA, I.; SOSNOWSKI, J.; SHAPIRO, F.

The time-of-flight method for neutron crystal structure investigations and its possibilities in connection with very high flux reactors.
Nukleonika 9 no.7/8:523-537 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research and University, Warsaw (for Buras).
2. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw (for Leciejewicz).
3. Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna, U.S.S.R. (for Shapiro and Nitc).
4. On leave from the Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw (for Sosnowska and Sosnowski).

SOSNOWSKI, J.

Distr: 4E2a(c)/4E2b(v)/4E3c 2 cys/4E3d

Measurement of the slow neutron spectrum of a neutron beam from the WWRs reactor by means of a crystal neutron spectrometer. D. A. O'Connor and J. Sosnowski (Inst. Badań Jądrowych, Warsaw). Polish Acad. Sci., Inst. Nuclear Research, Rept. No. 98/I-B, 10 pp. (1959) (in English).—Efficiency of a crystal neutron spectrometer with a system of 2 Cu crystals was measured by using WWRs 2-Mw. water-moderated reactor as neutron source, at a wave length (λ) range of 0.2–2.5 Å. The filters were plates of glass contg. 11% B₂O₃. Single-crystal rocking curves were practically identical for all λ used. Third-order reflections in the singly reflected beam were negligible at $\lambda < 2$ Å.; at $\lambda > 2$ Å. the calcd. 1st-order intensity changed merely by $\pm 2\%$ when the 3rd order was taken into account. Neutron intensity vs. λ curves with and without air cushion applied show a max. at 1.04 ± 0.01 Å. which corresponds to a Maxwell spectrum of temp. $350 \pm 0.07^\circ\text{K}$, i.e., higher by about 50° than moderator temp. (usually $25\text{--}30^\circ$). The crystal-reflection efficiency is compared with the theoretical efficiency for an ideal mosaic crystal. The possible systematic error due to the method is max. $\pm 2\%$. The over-all error calcd. within 0.5–1.0 Å. is $\pm 3\%$, and above 1.0 Å. it rises to about $\pm 9\%$ at 2.0 Å. J. Sosnowski

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B022/B070

AUTHORS: Sosnowski, J., O'Connor, D. A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Slow Neutron Spectrum of a Neutron Beam
From the WWRS Reactor by Means of a Crystal Neutron Spectro-
meter

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, 1960, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 329 - 338

TEXT: The efficiency of a crystal neutron spectrograph was determined experimentally by using a double crystal arrangement described in Ref. 3. Two copper single crystals were used, both having a polished surface cut parallel to the (111) plane according to the method described in Ref. 4. Two neutron counters of identical construction were used, one filled with boron trifluoride of natural boron isotopic composition and the other filled with B¹⁰-enriched boron trifluoride, the latter being used for measurements below $\lambda < 0.5$ Å. The neutron source was the No. 4 horizontal hole of the WWRS reactor. Between the end of the hole and the nearest fuel element an air filled aluminum could be inserted into the light

Card 1/3

Measurement of the Slow Neutron Spectrum of a Neutron Beam From the WWRS Reactor by Means of a Crystal Neutron Spectrometer

P/045/60/019/003/005/010
B022/B070

Comparison of the theoretical curve (Fig. 7) with the experimental (Fig. 6) shows that in fact the secondary extinction was considerably stronger than that to be expected theoretically. A relatively small decrease in the assumed value of η , a measure of the mosaic spread will considerably flatten the curve and bring it nearer the experimental one. Other factors which may possibly explain the marked flattening of the observed curve are the primary extinction which may not be negligible in a crystal of very small mosaic spread and nuclear absorption which increases with wavelength. On the basis of discussions the overall error in the measurement of $n(\lambda)$ is calculated to be $\pm 3\%$ between 0.5 Å and 1.0 Å. It increases above 1.0 Å to about $\pm 9\%$ at 2.0 Å, the increase being due to the possible errors in the estimation of the percentage of higher-order reflections at the longer wavelengths. The authors thank Prof. Bronislaw for his encouragement and interest, and Ryszard Kula and Stefan Szafran for their technical assistance in the measurements. There are 7 figures and 4 non-Soviet references: 2 US and 2 Polish. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences

Card 3/3

L 11438-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-h/Fs-h/Pu-h

ACCESSION NR: AP4045663

P/0046/64/009/07-/0523/0537

AUTHOR: Buras, B.; Leciejewicz, J. (Letseyevich, Ya.); Sosnowksa, I. (Sosnovska, I.); Sosnowski, J. (Sosnovski, Ye.); Nitc, W. (Nitts, V.); Shapiro, F.

TITLE: The time-of-flight method for investigations of neutron crystal structure and its possibilities in connection with very high flux reactors

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 7-8, 1964, 523-537

TOPIC TAGS: powdered crystal, neutron structure, time of flight method, powdered crystal structure, diffraction peak

ABSTRACT: A new method for investigating the neutron structure of powdered crystals using the time-of-flight technique is described. A pulsed neutron beam is scattered on a powdered crystal, and the intensity of the scattered neutrons is measured at a fixed angle 2θ by means of neutron counters connected to a multichannel time analyser. As a result the dependence of intensity on neutron wave lengths is

Card 1/3

L 14438-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045663

obtained. The peaks are indexed in the usual manner, while the structure factors are determined using a formula for integrated intensity specially derived for this type of experiment. According to this formula the integrated intensity is proportional to the fourth power of the wavelength, thus distinguishing peaks of longer waves so that peaks corresponding to 4—5 Å are also clearly visible. This is very suitable for studying crystals with large unit cells and for studies requiring a very high resolution. Additional advantages of this method are: no higher-order contaminations and an appreciable shortening of the exposure time as compared with the conventional method. The feasibility of this method was proved experimentally at the EWA reactor in Swierk (Poland) (using a chopper) and at the pulsed reactor IER in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, USSR, (with a very high flux in the pulse) using powdered samples of Pb, Al, Si, Zn, ZnO. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 14438-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045663

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

SALA, Aleksander, mgr inż.; SOSNOWSKI, Jozef, mgr

Temperature measurements based on the emission of infrared radiation. Przegl mech 23 no. 3:74-78 10 F '64.

1. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Warszawa.

KEHIAIAN, H.; SOSNOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, K.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pt.4. Bul
chim PAN 11 no.9:549-556 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslowski.

KEHIAIAN, K.; SOSNOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, K.

Thermodynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pts. 5-6.
Bul chim PAN 11 no.10:583-596 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslowski.

SOSNOWSKI, A., mgr. inż.

The tube voltmeter of constant potential with increased stability.
Pomiary 8 no.6:221-224 Je '62.

1. Zakład Miernictwa Teleelektrycznego, Politechnika, Warszawa.

SCSNOWSKI, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Transistor generator set for transportable radiocommunication
equipment. Prace Inst teletechn 7 no.1:103-107 '63.

SOSNOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ

Pasma Krakowsko-Jaworznickie; poludniowa czesc jury krakowskiej.
Z odnalezionego po smierci autora rekopisu do druku
przygotowal Bohdan Malachowski. Warszawa, Sport i Turystyka,
1956. 73 p. (The Krakow-Jaworzno Mountain Range; the southern
part of Cracow Jura. illus., map, port., index)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.8/3 O.R.L. August 1955

1495. SOSNOWSKI K. Klin. Gruźlicy, Akad. med., Wrocław. *Gruźlica języka.
*Tb of the tongue POL. TYG. LEK. 1954, 9/17 (526-530) Tables 1
Tb of the tongue is only rarely primary. It constitutes a secondary complication
of pulmonary or laryngeal tb. Infection may occur through the blood, but generally
the saliva and the expectorate are responsible. Differential diagnosis is from
cancerous and syphilitic lesions. Streptomycin is the treatment of choice.
Saft - Tanger (XI, 15)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol (Wroclaw, ul. Pasteura 10.)

Problem of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with stroke doses of isoniazid. Gruzlica 25 no.7:581-586 July 57.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr med.
T. Garbinski.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

isoniazid, dos. (Pol))

(ISONIAZID, ther. use

tuberc., pulm., dos. (Pol))

SOSNOWSKI, Karol

Comparison of the early results of treatment of infiltrative & fibronodular pulmonary tuberculosis with massive doses of isoniazid alone & with pneumothorax. Gruzlica 26 no.3:223-226 Mar 58.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy A. M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: doc. dr Med. T. Garbinski.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

isoniazid in infiltrative & fibronodular tuberc., alone
& with pneumothorax (Pol))

(PNEUMOTHORAX, in various dis.

pulm. tuberc., infiltrative & fibronodular, with isoniazid
(Pol))

SOSNOWSKI, Karol

"Atypical" acid-fast bacilli(review). Gruzlica 27 no.10: 1053-9
O '59.

(MYCOBACTERIUM)
(BACILLUS)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; ZWOLINSKI, Jerzy

Co-existence of chronic spontaneous pneumothorax with Recklinghausen's disease (neurofibromatosis). Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.23:875-877
6 Ję '60.

1. Z Kliniki Gruźlicy A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr med
Tadeusz Garbński.

(PNEUMOTHORAX compl)
(NEUROFIBROMATOSIS compl)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; ZWOLINSKI, Jerzy

Difficulties in the differentiation of intrathoracic forms of malignant granuloma and lymphatic sarcoma. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.40:1539-1541 2 0 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzielcy Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr med. Tadeusz Garbinski.

(THORAX neopl) (HODGKIN'S DISEASE diag)
(LYMPHOSARCOMA diag)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol (Wroclaw)

Evaluation of possible hormonal therapy of tuberculosis with thyroid preparations. Gruzlica 29 no.1:75-79 Ja '61.

(TUBERCULOSIS ther)
(THYROID GLAND hormones)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; SZLENKIER, Edward

Co-existing pulmonary tuberculosis and primary cancer. Gruzlica
29 no.10:865-870 0 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med.
T.Garbinski.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS compl) (TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY compl)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; SZLENKIER, Edmund

Co-existence of tuberculosis, silicosis and primary cancer of the lung. Gruzlica 29 no.12:1037-1041 D '61.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzllicy AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med.
T. Garbinski.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY compl)
(SILICOSIS compl)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS compl)

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; SZLENKIER, Edmund

Primary cancer of the lung in the light of material of the clinic of tuberculosis of the Academy of Medicine in Wroclaw. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 31 no.7:989-996 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Gruźlicy AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr med.
T. Garbinski.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS statist)

POLAND

ROSNOWSKI, Karol and DUDEK, Zygmunt, Tuberculosis Clinic
(Klinika Gruźlicy), AM (Akadem. Medycyna, Medical Academy)
In Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Tadeusz GARBINSKI)

"Enormous Abscesses of the Lungs, Complicated by Pneumo-
mediastinum. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 49, 3 Dec 62,
pp 1923-1925.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] A fatal case of
enormous pulmonary abscesses, complicated by pneumomedia-
stinum and enormous anasarca is reported. The pulmonary
abscesses were due to the complete lack of immunity in a
patient with leptospirosis (grippe-typhosa) complicated by
myocarditis and bronchopneumonia of the left lung. One
French and two Polish references.

[1/1

GARBINSKI, Tadeusz; SOSNOWSKI, Karol; ZWOLINSKI, Jerzy, ORNOWSKI, Stanislaw

Chondro-osteoplastic tracheo-bronchopathy. Gruzlica 32 no.2:
159-161 F'64

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy AM we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: prof.dr.med.
T.Garbinski) i z Sanatorium MSW w Glucholazach (Dyrektor: dr.
med. S.Ornowski).

★

[illegible]

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; ZWOLANSKI, Jerzy

Tuberculosis of the mediastinal lymph nodes in adults. Pol.
tyg. lek. 19 no.37:1417-1419 3 14 '64

1. Z Kliniki Gruźlicy Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(p.o. Kierownika: dr. med. Karol Sosnowski).

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; WOZNIAK, Jerzy

Case of acute isonicotinic acid hydrazide intoxication.
Wiad. lek. 18 no.18:1463-1465 15 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy AM we Wroclawiu (Kurator: prof. dr.
med. J. Kaniak).

SOSNOWSKI, Karol; SKRZYPCZYNSKA-MANIKOWSKA, Alina

On the problem of tuberculosis in pregnancy. Wiad. lek. 18
no.19:1519-1522 1 0 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy AM we Wroclawiu (p.o. Kierownik: dr.
med. K. Sosnowski) i z Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w
Rosciszowie (Dyrektor: lek. med. A. Majchrzak).

SOSNOWSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inż.

Calculation methods of the maintenance costs of public roads.

Techn drog prace 1s29-82'62.

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
<p><i>BC</i> <i>A-1</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parameters of the Performance of the Process in the Process (Alloy, Steel, Cast Iron, etc.) See: Chem. Mater., 1964, 1, 15. — Data are recorded. The following are the data recorded: H. J. R.</p>																			
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<p>537.311.33</p> <p>4948. Investigations of photo-effects in semi-conductors. L. ROKOSZYNSKI. C.R. Soc. Sci. Lett. Varsovie. Cf. III, Sci. Math. Phys., 82 pp. (1949) In Polish.</p> <p>A new method of preparation of photoconductive and photovoltaic PbS cells is described. A new type of photovoltaic effect has been discovered in which the e.m.f. is generated in a layer of the semiconductor. A theory is advanced to explain the photo-effects occurring in thin layers of semiconductors. An explanation of photoconductivity is sought by attributing controlling influence to intercrystalline contacts in the sensitive layer. Theoretical values for conductivity, rectification, sensitivity, photo-e.m.f. and the time of response are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data.</p> <p>F. LACHMAN</p>																			
A50.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST GROUP										2ND GROUP									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									

SOSNOWSKI L. and CHMIELEWSKI, M.

"Relaxation Period in Photoconductivity of Lead Selenide" (Electricity, Photoconductivity) Byull. Polskoy Akad. Nauk. Otd. III, No 3-4, 1953, pp 115-117

Abs

W-31146, 1 Feb 55

POL. 14

535.215 : 537.311.33 : 546.817.23 1672
Response Time of Photoconductivity of Lead
Selenide.—L. Sosnowski & M. Chmielewski (Bull.
Acad. Polon. Sci. Classe 3, 1953, Vol. 1, Nos. 3/4, pp.
119-121. In English.) An oscillographic method for
investigating response times of less than 1 μ s is described.
An exponential timebase is used and the specimen is
illuminated in synchronism by light pulses at repetition
rates up to 50 000/sec. The response times of three
different PbSe cells were 0.25, 0.35 and 0.9 μ s within
 $\pm 0.1 \mu$ s, their respective resistances and sensitivities
being 23, 51, and 100 k Ω , and 12, 15, and 40 arbitrary
units.

OB qv

Sosnowski, L.

-POL. 48

✓ Photoc conductive lead-tellurium layers. H. Cherdaska and L. Sosnowski (Acad. Sci. Warsaw, Bull. acad. polon. sci. Classe III, 2, 583-4 (1954)). High infrared sensitivity was obtained by fusing the pure elements in a vacuum with an excess of 8% Pb and activation in O₂. The cond. ranged from 0.1 to 1 ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹ and decreased by a factor of 10³ at liquid-air temps. The sensitivity of the activated p-type layers remained unchanged when exposed to atm. air. The limit of the spectral response lies at about 4.75 μ.
BB P. Schosberger

SOSNOWSKI, L. 5

POL.

Kinetics of photoconductivity of thin layers. I. W. Ostrowski and L. Sosnowski (Acad. Sci., Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.* 11, 2, 385-8 (1963). For the measurements of the sensitivity and decay time of the photocond. the layers of TiS were illuminated by short light pulses in addition to a much stronger constant background illumination. The results show that relaxation time and sensitivity are dependent on the intensity of the background illumination.

The occurrence of barrier effects is not the dominating factor detg. the cond. BB 9/1 F. Schaeberger

BOSNOWSKI, I. and CHERWINSKA, A.

"Photoconducting Layers of Lead Telluride".

Byul. Polsk. AN. Otd. III, 2, No 8, pp 389-390, 1954

The produced microcrystalline layers of PbTe were particularly sensitive to infrared at liquid air temperature. They were obtained by vapor deposit of PbTe in vacuum and exhibited a stoichiometric excess of Pb. Photoconductivity appeared only after activation by oxygen. Unactivated layers had an n-conductivity, while activated ones were p-conductive. Spectral distribution proved photoconductivity up to 4.7 μ limit. Activated layers were photoconductive at the open air. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

SOSNOWSKI, L. and OSTROWSKI, Y. V.

"Kinetics of Photoconductivity in Thallium Sulfide".
Byul. Polsk. AN. Otd. III, 2, pp 391-94, 1954

Microcrystalline layers of Tl S were studied. Relaxation time, photoconductivity and photosensitivity were tested by irradiating the layer by rectangular pulses superposed on a continuous background, Relaxation and photoconductivity proved to depend mainly on background illumination and could be varied from 1 : 1,00, depending on distance of illuminating source. The conductivity proved to be of the p-type. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

DOCUMENT, L.

"Working session of the Polish Academy of Sciences dedicated to the electronics of solid matter."

Postepy Fizyki, Warsaw, Vol 5, No 2, 1954, p. 119

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

SOSNOWSKI, L.

A conference on defects in crystals, Bristol, July 13-17, 1954.
p. 203. Vol. 1, no. 2, 1955 Warszawa

SERIA B: PRZYROD A NEOZYWLONA

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

SOSNOWSKI, L.

4

621.315.59 : 537.311.33

✓4111. Use of electric field pulses as a method of investigating semiconducting films. H. RZEWUSKI AND L. SOSNOWSKI. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. Cl. 3, No. 2, 101-5 (1955). EE

The conductivity of microcrystalline films of PbS evaporated in vacuo in glass envelopes has been observed to be modulated by the application of a 200 c/s square-wave of voltage to an electrode on the outer surface of the glass, a balanced circuit being used to suppress direct capacitance coupling effects. The decay of the modulation during each half-cycle is interpreted in terms of the redistribution of the induced carriers between the conduction (or valence) band and the surface states. Some experimental results are given. PH

F. P. ROBERTS

ROB

SOSNOWSKI, L.

Poland

Conference on defects in crystalline materials held in Bristol 13-17 July 1954.

SO: Progress in Physics, Poland, Vol.6#2, 1955, Unclassified.

SOSNOWSKI, L.
POLAND/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6985

Author : Sosnowski, L.

Title : Report on the Fifth All-Union Conference on Semiconductors

Orig Pub : Sprawozd. czynnosci i prac, 1956, 4, No 2, 150-152

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Author : Sosowski, Leonard

Inst : Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Title : Recombination Upon Collision of Current Carriers in Semiconductors

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652530005-4"

Orig Pub : Postepy fiz., 1956, 7, No 2, 107-113

Abstract : The author considers the mechanism of recombination, in which the electron (or hole), recombining on any particular center, transfers its energy to another electron (or hole). Such a process would be the inverse of the ionization by collision phenomenon. The probability of such a process should be proportional to n^2 (or respectively p^2). Certain experimental data are given, in which the lifetime of the carriers $\tau \sim n^{-2}$ (and $\tau \sim p^{-2}$) and the above recombination mechanism can take place.

Card : 1/1

Category : POLAND/Electricity - Semiconductors

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 1548

Author : Sosnowski, L.

Title : Fifth All-Union Conference on Semiconductors, held in Leningrad 14-20 November 1955

Orig Pub : Postepy fiz., 1956, 7, No 2, 208-210

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

50, NOV 22, 1957

POLAND/Electricity - Dielectrics

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1230

Author : Groszkowski, Janu~~ca~~, Sosnowski, Leonard

Inst : -

Title : Electronic Properties of Solids

Orig Pub : Zesz. probl. nauki polsk., 1957, No 8, 9-30; dyskus.
387-388

Abstract : Survey.

Card 1/1

Sosnovskiy, L.

PA - 2347

AUTHOR:

SOSNOVSKIY, L.

TITLE:

On Recombination on the Occasion of a Collision of Current Carriers in Semiconductors. (O rekombinatssi pri soudarenii nesiteley toka v poluprovodnikakh, Russian).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 70 - 73 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 4 / 1957

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ABSTRACT:

The present work contains some experimental and theoretical data concerning a new mechanism of recombination which may probably play an important part in semiconductors. This mechanism is based upon a recombination which is connected with the interaction among particles. It may be an electron with two holes or two electrons with one hole. This process is inverse to ionization on the occasion of a collision. In the case of this "collision recombination" the excitation energy is transferred to the other electron as kinetic energy. It applies that $(1/\tau) = (1/\tau_1) + (1/\tau_2) + (1/\tau_3)$. Here $1/\tau$ denotes the probability of the recombination of the electron within the time limit, $1/\tau_1$ - the probability of radiation combination, $1/\tau_2$ - the probability of phonon recombination, and $1/\tau_3$ - the probability of collision recombination. If collision recombination predominates, it applies that $1/\tau \sim 1/\tau_3 \sim n^2$, where n denotes the number of electrons which can recombine with a given center. Various papers dealing with this subject are discussed.

Card 1/2